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OF THE W.C.L.D.,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

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ER" GROUPS.
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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

"WE'LL OPEN 1 SOVIET FURNACE FOR EACH SHUT IN U.S."

Forward to February 4th

FEBRUARY 4 can and must be a day of gigantic mass protest against the whole Hoover Hunger program.

Every day it is clearer that government relief is for the billionaire bankers and industrial lords—not for workers.

Congress has turned down every single proposal for government relief of the unemployed—for the relief of this army of 12,000,000 whose ranks are growing daily.

The Hoover administration has defeated even proposals like those of Hearst for an appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 to be used to set up forced labor throughout the country and establish a number of profit-making enterprises, which would immensely benefit the millionaires like Hearst with huge sums invested in real estate.

With a cynicism which exceeds anything yet witnessed in the United States the Hoover publicity stresses the increase in the amount of "federal appropriations" for public works. The exact sum by which these exceed the normal three-year amounts set aside for this purpose since 1926 is a mere \$128,000,000—sufficient to pay each of the unemployed, to say nothing of their dependents, about \$11 per year!

The New York Evening Post, stanch Wall Street sheet that it is, is compelled nevertheless to admit that the total sum raised by the Hoover Emergency Relief Committee, and by city, county and state appropriations, in 33 of the most important American cities, amounts to less than \$100,000,000.

This means that, so far as anything amounting to real relief is concerned, nothing is being done for the unemployed and their dependents. The whole Hoover scheme is a gruesome joke at the expense of the unemployed, their dependents and the workers still on jobs with their wage cuts and part time work.

Order and circulate the splendid literature now being published by the Unemployed Councils. Stimulate the local struggles against evictions and for immediate relief.

Prepare now for the February mass meetings and demonstrations!

The Unity of City and Country Against the Hoover Hunger Program

THE pressure on the working farming population is becoming unbearable. They are faced with the same problem as millions of workers—that is, the way to conduct the fight for a livelihood.

We have such statements coming in to the Daily Worker as this following from a farmer in Northern Minnesota:

"We have had conditions here. Milk from four cows brings us 25 cents daily. My neighbor has 18 cows. He says they make him \$125 daily."

"We are up against starvation in the way all the farmers here are. It is hard to get along. I handed out all the Dailies you sent me. It would not be hard to organize the farmers in this section."

It is necessary that our comrades, especially in connection with the fight of the unemployed against the Hoover hunger program, should pay more attention to the rural sections, establishing united front movements of workers and farmers against the mill, elevator, dairy companies, the commission merchants and city, county and state governments, on the basis of low prices to the farmers, high prices to the workers, against high taxes and so on.

The farming sections can become, as they have in a number of strikes, and as they will in the coming Kentucky coal strike, a great reserve against the wage cut drive.

The crisis has made possible the unity of the toilers of the city and country. It remains for us to organize this unity.

Only 232 Months of Subs in Tuesday's Mail; Do Not Lag Behind Rising Tide of Struggle

ONLY 232 months of subscriptions to the Daily Worker came in on Tuesday. This represents \$116 as compared with \$377.50 for last Saturday and Monday.

The level at the beginning of this week in the campaign for 5,000 12-month subscriptions to the Daily Worker was therefore not maintained. This cannot be tolerated if the campaign is to be finished on schedule.

The New York District is the only one to raise its level, sending in 117 months of subs, but Chicago has allowed New York to creep up by sending in only two months subs. Cleveland and Detroit, which began so well, are also slackening. The far western districts still are far, far behind.

THE subscription drive is too important to be allowed to lag behind other revolutionary activities. In a little more than a week 18,000 Kentucky miners, under the leadership of the National Miners' Union, will go out on strike against intolerable conditions. With the return of the National Hunger Marchers, preparations have gone actively forward for the national demonstration February 4th, for Unemployment Insurance.

Are you preparing a mass celebration of the Eighth Anniversary of the workers' paper? Strain every effort NOW in the subscription campaign so that at the mass celebration you will be able to talk not only about the past achievements of your paper, but of the glorious future which you will have helped to build.

I.L.D. Denounces Murder of Ross; Calls for Mass Fight To Free Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—Denouncing the legal murder by the State of Texas last Friday of the innocent Negro youth, Emory Lee Ross, the International Labor Defense yesterday issued a call for renewed vigilance and militant mass demonstrative actions in the fight to smash the lynch verdict against the 8 Scottsboro Negro boys.

The I. L. D. yesterday sent the following telegram to the lynch governor Ross D. Sterling of Texas:

"Millions of Negro and white workers and poor farmers in this and other countries denounce you and your government for the recent murder of the innocent young worker, Emory Lee Ross. We

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

MOLOTOV TELLS OF VICTORY OF 5-YEAR PLAN; WARNS OF IMPERIALIST WAR PLANS

Soviet Union Stands Firm for Peace, But Will
Not Yield An Inch of Soviet Soil to
Imperialists

Molotov Contrasts Soviet Progress With Poverty and Decline in Capitalist Countries

(Cable by Inprecorr)

MOSCOW, Dec. 23.—In the midst of the sharpening crisis in the capitalist world and the decline of its industries, with the successful closing of the third and decisive year of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction, all forces of the Soviet masses and government are being mustered for the triumphant completion of the plan in four years by the end of 1932 and for the continuance of the Soviet film policy of peace, declared Molotov, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, in his report to the second session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union held in the Kremlin on the evening of December 22nd.

Molotov's speech was enthusiastically received by more than 400 workers, peasants, Red Army and navy delegates sent by the seven republics constituting the Soviet Union, while foreign diplomatic corps and press correspondents from many countries turned out in full for this session.

On the rostrum were such leading political figures as Kallinin, Litvinov, (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

USSR GOV'T BODY CHEERFUL OVER GREAT ADVANCES

Bosses Admit U. S.
Faces Gloomy Future

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Cheerfulness," "good humor and high spirits" are the expressions used by capitalist newspaper correspondents in Moscow describing the opening of the Central Committee of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which convened evoked by the opening of the Congress of the American capitalists.

"Cheerfulness was the keynote at the opening of the All-Union Parliament this evening," called Walter Duranty, New York Times correspondent in the U.S.S.R., "as the assembly listened to the speech of Premier Molotov."

The Associated Press added: "Russian officials prepared, with high spirits and good humor, today to attack the problem of completing the Five-Year Plan in 1932, backed by the enthusiasm of a rally last night in the former throne room of the Czar at the Kremlin."

Molotov in his report to the Soviet Congress told of the advances of the Five-Year Plan. "We are trying to erect next year more blast furnaces than the United States closed down," he said. He told of the expectation of complete collectivization of agriculture next year when the Five-Year Plan called for only 30 per cent collectivization.

On the other hand in the capitalist countries, and particularly in the United States Congress, there was the gloomy picture of growing decay and crisis. "The crisis in the United States is now worse than it was last June," said P. H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the largest in the world, before a Senate Committee. "This country is like a patient approaching the crisis when the patient either gets well or dies."

While this testimony was being given to the Senate Committee, the Soviet representatives were gathering in Moscow from the mines, mills, factories, collective farms where Socialism is being built and where the conditions of the workers are improving at a rapid pace, and where unemployment has been eliminated.

The gloom and the desperation of the United States was stressed also by Sir Arthur Duckham, president of the Federation of British Industries, who returned to London on the day the Soviet Congress opened in Moscow. "I have never seen the United States so depressed and gloomy as I observed it this time," said Sir Arthur.

Wage Cuts Announced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Notice of a 15 per cent wage cut was issued to railroad workers in the West by the Association of Western Railways. Engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and hostlers will be affected.

At the meeting to be held tonight at Carey, J. E. Payne, Jim Garland Bill Meeks and Joe Weber are to be the speakers.

Spur Drive for Unemployed Insurance; Rally February 4

Chicago Charity Kills
Jobless Worker by
Refusing Aid

Masses Are Indignant

Arouse Workers for a
Determined Struggle

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—Living in the vicinity of the stockyards, which is overladen with food, Marion Whittenberg, an unemployed worker, died of slow starvation.

The Unemployed Council had on numerous occasions demanded relief for him from the United Charities, but was refused on the ground that he was single. When Whittenberg was unable to move any longer, slowly dying of hunger, the Unemployed Council forced the United Charities to send a doctor, but it was too late. The next day Whittenberg died.

A few hours before he died, Mrs. Rom of the United Charities gave an order for two dollars worth of groceries and a half ton of coal. It was not needed any more by Whittenberg. He did not touch any food as he could no longer eat.

Fear Mass Exposure.

An attempt is being made by the United Charities to prevent a public inquest, fearing exposure of starvation as the result of the refusal of relief for the unemployed, especially the single workers.

The death of this unemployed worker has aroused the indignation of the masses. The Unemployed Council and other workers' organizations are preparing a mass funeral Saturday, December 26. The body of the unemployed worker was placed in the Workers Hall, 4848 South Ashland Ave.

Seven hundred thousand unemployed workers in Chicago are slowly starving in the face of plenty. The Unemployed Council is rousing all workers to mobilize for a struggle for unemployment insurance, the first big objective being a huge rally for February 4th, National Unemployment Insurance Day.

300 Building Workers Rush for Job; Hire 25

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The other day a report was circulated around New York among the building mechanics that more men were to be hired on the new Metropolitan Life Insurance building. This building and several more are being put up on the two billion dollars "accrued" from lapsed policies in the last few years.

When the head foreman came to work a day after the report circulated 300 men surrounded him. In order to calm them he gave out slips of paper to all that he could reach. Then a big box was filled with these papers. Each man had written his name on one. A boy picked out the slip blindly. Just 25 "lucky" men went to work out of the 300.

Another meeting will be held on Saturday at one o'clock at Bryson, Tennessee. Next Tuesday at six p.m. there will be a meeting at Davis, Kentucky, as well as at Tinsley, Kentucky, where a Negro is held of the local, on Sunday, at 1:30 p.m.

At a meeting of the District Board last night with representatives from Tennessee, members reported the following: Fox Ridge, Tennessee operator will shut down the mine and reopen on January 1. The men say, "He'll shut down now, we'll shut down after January 1."

The Glendon woman's branch passed a resolution to organize the children of Camp Premier. The mine superintendent, Joe Hendrix, says he will run the mine after January 1. If it takes the United States troops and won't trouble to use the "tin

bills," state troopers. They took the commissary off the property to starve the miners until the strike in Brush Creek section.

The Whitfield local union has been established one hundred per cent. A local has also been established at Anchor Block, one at Fayette, Jellico and Gettiff. Eight miners have been fired at the Kay Jay mine for union activity.

Since the meeting in Tennessee Sterling mine has added two gunmen. At Eagan, Tennessee, Turnbizer of the United Mine Workers offered the men a twenty-five per cent commission on all U.M.W.A. applications signed up.

Sheriff Blair of Harlan County is reported to have sworn in close to seventy-five new thugs in the last few days.

American Delegation Returns from U.S.S.R.

Contrasts Soviet Social Insurance With Hoover
Hunger Program; Calls for Fight for Un-
employment Insurance in U. S. A.

BULLETIN.

A mass meeting to hear the report of the returned American Workers Delegation to the Soviet Union will be held Sunday, December 27, 2 p. m. at the New Star Casino, under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

NEW YORK.—"Nothing I have seen in all my life compares with what I saw in the Soviet Union," said John Robinson, a Negro coal miner from Pennsylvania and a member of the American workers' delegation which returned yesterday from the U.S.S.R.

With eyes still aglow from the wonders they had seen in the Workers' Fatherland, the main body of two delegations of American working men and women, who went to the Soviet Union to attend the fourteenth anniversary of the Russian revolution, came down the third class gang plank of the S.S. Aquitania yesterday morning at pier 55 where they gave an enthusiastic report on the tremendous strides forward of the Five Year Plan and the rapid advance of the Russian revolution.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

U. S. PREPARES HUGE FLEET FOR MANOEUVERS IN FAR EAST WATERS

White Guards Training Terrorist Force for
Coming Armed Intervention Against
Soviet Union

The Japanese yesterday speeded up their ruthless war of extermination, aimed at crushing the heroic resistance of the Manchurian masses. Five strong columns of Japanese troops are engaged in a sweeping movement throughout Manchuria. The Japanese navy has been ordered into action to help in crushing the tremendous upsurge of the mass anti-imperialist movement in China.

Japanese war ships have been ordered to the ports of China proper which are near the Manchurian border. The movement to seize Chinchow and extend Japanese control to the Great Wall of China is in full swing.

The Manchurian masses and their (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Party Members In Unemployed Work to Report to District

All Party members in charge of unemployed work in the sections and who participated in the Unemployed Branches are instructed to report tonight at 7 p. m. at the District Office for a very important meeting, according to a decision of the District Committee.

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the Pressmen's Union, Local No. 51, the Berry-Cornway strike-breaking clique succeeded in putting through a plan proposed by the bosses and agreed to by the officials of the union.

The plan calls for a 15 per cent wage-cut for those pressmen who are employed three or more days a week. This was done under the guise of helping the unemployed pressmen. In reality it is the first blow at the former highly paid pressmen who up to now thought they were exempt from the wage-cutting drive of the bosses.

The plan provides for a deduction of 15 per cent of the pressmen's pay and the formation of a "fund" with which the bosses are supposed to give employment to those pressmen who are out of jobs. The rate for those who are employed through this "fund" will receive \$6 per day instead of the former rate of \$10.75.

This plan accomplishes two main aims for the bosses. It cuts the wages of those employed 15 per cent. It reduces the wages of the unemployed who are given jobs \$2.75 per day, and puts the employers in the position of being able to use the labor of pressmen without paying a cent out of their own pockets.

To crown their treachery, the union officials agreed to waive the \$1 raise due the pressmen at the beginning of the coming year. They further consented to open negotiations for "adjustment" of wages in April, 1932, and to withdraw the ruling which the bosses were compelled to pay an additional 50 cents for extra work.

The extra pressmen added to the force of any plant are limited to three days work at the most, thus

Soviet Achievement Is Spur to Drive for Jobless Insurance

Organization Is Needed
Hunger Grows In U. S.
Where Rich Rule

NEW YORK.—The sharp contrast of the growing mass hunger in the United States as compared to the disappearance of unemployment in the Soviet Union, was the outstanding feature of the report of the American Workers Delegation in their interview with Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils who met them on their arrival in this country.

"What the Workers Delegation tells us," said Benjamin, "should spur every worker, employed and unemployed to re-double the mobilization for unemployment insurance in the United States where the richest capitalists in the world condemn 12,000,000 unemployed and their families to death by starvation."

"The immediate objective in this struggle is a nation-wide mobilization for February 4th, which has been designated National Unemployment Insurance Day. In every important industry center in the United States those who took part in the National Hunger March to Washington are taking the leading part in building up a stronger, better organized movement of the unemployed."

"The conditions described by the Workers Delegation are in marked contrast to conditions in the United States—the richest capitalist country in the world. The fact that there is no unemployment, but on the contrary, a shortage of labor in the U.S.S.R., is the best answer to those who regard mass unemployment and mass misery such as prevails in all capitalist countries, as natural and as something that must be accepted with patience and fortitude as inevitable."

"Of equal significance and importance are the reports about the comprehensive system of social insurance which relieves the masses of the Soviet Union of the constant insecurity which is the lot of the workers in all capitalist countries. That the Soviet Government which can not boast of the developed resources and wealth which abounds in this country is able to provide adequate compensation equal to full wages, for workers who must leave their jobs because of accident, sickness, old age and maternity and provides for support of families left without other means of support due to the death of the wage-earner, certainly proves that the workers of this country who make such demands are not asking for something that is unrealistic and unreasonable."

"The Unemployed Councils will do everything possible to popularize the facts about conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union as gathered by the Delegation. This is of utmost importance to the struggle which we are now developing for similar conditions in this country."

NOTICE

Classes will be held as usual on Dec. 24 and 25. There will be a general assembly of all students on Monday, Dec. 28, at 8 p. m. at the School.

Workers' School Committee.

putting them on the stagger plan at reduced wages.

With the putting into effect of this wage-cutting, stagger system plan an opening has been made in the formerly well protected Pressmen's Union. It is the beginning of a sweeping attack on their wages, hours and working conditions, the beginning of the end of the aristocratic positions formerly held by the Pressmen's Union, as well as the wedge for an attack on the wages of all printing trades workers.

CANVAS WORKING CLASS AREAS FOR SUBS--HOLD READERS' MEETINGS

Ring in 8 Yrs. of Daily Jan. 3; Coliseum

SCOTTSBORO PROTEST MEET IN BRONX FRI.

Hearing On Appeal Nearing

NEW YORK.—The hearing on the appeal against the Scottsboro lynch verdict comes up on Jan. 18 before the Alabama Supreme Court. Between now and Jan. 18 mass protest must swell to such a degree that the lynch bosses will be forced to free these nine innocent boys.

This Friday night the Bronx section of the International Labor Defense is holding a mass protest meeting at Ambassador Hall, Claremont Parkway and Third Ave. J. Louis Engelblat, national secretary of the I. L. D., will give a report on the case in its present stage. Cecil Hope, national Negro organizer of the I. L. D., will speak on the Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro campaign. Jessie Wakefield, former I. L. D. organizer in Harlem, Ky., will tell of her experiences.

This meeting is also a mobilization for the huge city-wide mass meeting on Jan. 10, at which General George Chamlee, Southern attorney for the I. L. D., will give a full report on the case. All workers are urged to bring out Friday to support the fight to free the Scottsboro boys and smash this hideous lynch frame-up.

To Declare Furriers In Good Standing for Red of St. Cut Dues

At a joint meeting of all the executive boards of the Joint Council of Furriers held on Monday, Dec. 21, it was decided to declare all fur workers in good standing for \$1. The registered furriers will receive the 1932 books from the Joint Council. It was also decided that the dues payment shall be reduced to 25 cents from the 40 cents which was forced upon the members by the Kaufman elite.

A committee was elected to make the necessary arrangements. As soon as the committee is ready, the furriers will be informed when they can take out their 1932 books.

The meeting also discussed the present situation in the trade, especially with reference to the expiration of the agreement. It was decided that this matter be placed on the order of business at the unity conference with the Industrial Union. The headquarters of the Joint Council are located at 422 7th Ave. All registered fur workers are called upon to come to the council to consult about matters relating to their shops and become active fighters for unity in the ranks of the fur workers.

What's On—

THURSDAY
Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Branch No. 2
Will hold a very important membership meeting at 37 W. 126th St. at 8:30 p.m. All members requested to attend.

Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union
To hold a dance at Empire Hall, 46 Ten Eyck St. (cor. Lorimer St.) at 8 p.m. Snappy jazz orchestra and entertainment. All workers invited.

Costume Dance and Concert
Will be given at the Workers' Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8 p.m. Outstanding artists to entertain.

Elis May Branch, I.L.D.
Will hold a dance and concert to-night at 1169 45th St., Brooklyn. Admission 25 cents. Refreshments free.

Brownsville Workers' Club
Will have a lecture on "The Betrayal of the Working Class" at 1813 Pitkin Ave. at 8 p.m. by Comrade Epstein.

Alteration Painters, Bronx Sec.
Will hold a regular membership meeting at 1335 Southern Blvd. at 8 p.m.

Tom Mooney Branch, I.L.D.
Will meet tonight at 108 E. 14th St. at 8 p.m. All workers are invited to attend.

Harlem Christmas Dance
Will be held with an Anti-Lynch Night at 1492 Madison Ave. Jazz band. All invited.

Grand Ball
Will be held at the American Youth Club at 78 Thirteenth Ave. at 8 p.m. Music, dancing and play. All invited.

FRIDAY
Pageant Rehearsal
For the Eighth Anniversary of the Daily Worker, at which "The Trial of the Yellow Press" will be presented, is to be held at the Workers' Center, 35 E. 12th St. at 8 p.m. sharp. Parts only mail filled. All workers and organizations are urged to take part.

"Kentucky Miners Struggle"
Will be the topic of a lecture by J. E. Engdahl at the Bath Beach Workers' Center, 48 Bay 25th St., at 8 p.m. Admission 15 cents.

Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro Mass Meet
Will be held in Ambassador Hall, 100 Ave. and Claremont Parkway, at 8 p.m. Engdahl, Wakefield and Hopefield to speak.

Mooney-Scottsboro
Will be held in Ambassador Hall, 100 Ave. and Claremont Parkway, at 8 p.m. Engdahl, Wakefield and Hopefield to speak.

"War and the Soviet Union"
Is to be the topic of a lecture held under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union at the Moscow Restaurant, 713 Brighton Beach Ave. An American newspaper correspondent who lived in Russia will speak.

Stalin Branch, F.S.U.
Will give a Grand Concert and Ball at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. at 4 p.m.

Harry Gannas
Will speak on the Dreiser Report on Harlan at the Tremont Workers' Club, 2973 Clinton Ave. (near 186th St.) on Dec. 25 at 8 p.m.

Use Daily Worker in Fight for Unemployment Insurance

The fight for unemployment insurance did not end with the National Hunger March. It is necessary now to carry the struggle to ever higher levels. This means that untouched sections of the working class must be reached with the message of organization, with the call to battle, with the demands of the Hunger Marchers. The provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Bill must be popularized as widely as possible. Millions of signatures must be secured on the Unemployment Petitions. The broadest possible preparations must be carried on for National Unemployment Insurance Day, February 4th.

In all of this work the Daily Worker must be used to the utmost. It is the best weapon we have for waking the millions of unemployed to the part they

must play in this campaign.

The Daily Worker has fulfilled its task for eight years. It is now entering its ninth year. The Anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated on January 3rd at the Bronx Coliseum. A brilliant program of working class entertainment has been prepared for the occasion.

Among other features there will be a pageant, "The Trial of the Yellow Press," and selections by the International Chorus and Red Dancers. Admission at the door is 35 cents and 25 cents with a coupon.

Come early and bring your shop mates and all other workers you can. Hail the 8th Anniversary of the Daily Worker on January 3rd!

Workers! Support Your Center

Week of Affairs Dec. 24th to 31st

BY L. AMTER.

NEW YORK.—The tremendous results of the Hunger March, the leadership of the Communist Party in the struggles of the workers against the lowering of their conditions, through wage cuts, etc., the leadership that the Party is showing against the attacks on the working class, are arousing the energies of the Party to sharper attacks. The statement of Will just before the Hunger March, the speeches of Fish and others in connection with the Party, show clearly that the bosses are planning the sharpest measures against the Party—as the leader of the masses of workers who are forced into struggle against the deepening crisis and the acute danger of war against the Soviet Union.

These attacks are manifesting themselves in various forms. Thus the petty attacks and demands of the building inspection department show that the capitalists and government institutions are doing everything in their power to impede the work of the Party—to sever the leadership from the masses of workers. This is being answered by sharper, broader struggles led by the Communist Party. This is being answered by the recruiting drive which will bring in thousands of new revolutionary proletarian fighters into the Party. This is manifest in the fine response to the calls for support of the Communist press, etc.

Again the Central Committee must call on the workers. The building in which are quartered many revolutionary organizations is in danger. This cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. The workers of New York will rally to the call of the Central Committee and ensure the headquarters of the Party.

Between December 24 and 31, there will be a week of affairs at the Workers' Center, 35 E. 12th St., for the purpose of raising funds for the building. There will be all kinds of entertainment, refreshment, etc., and all workers should make the Workers' Center their center during this week. On Sunday, Dec. 27 at 7 p.m., there will be a Red Banquet at the Workers' Center and all working class organizations should send their delegates to this banquet with the biggest possible contributions and pledges, so that the work of putting the building in shape may go on.

The Workers' Center must and will be saved! The answer will be given to the enemies of the Party!

Laundry Ass'n Uses A. F. of L. Scabs to Try Break Strike

The bosses of the Laundry Ass'n are trying every possible scheme to defeat the militant strike at the Active Laundry in the Bronx. They have employed Ben Steinfield and Sam Singman, formerly a scab in the Waist and Dressmakers Local of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and now both in local 810 of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union to do their regular scab duty. They are issuing union cards to drivers in order to fool working class women into giving bundles to the struck laundries. The A. F. of L. is out of the Bronx since they sold out a strike of drivers in six laundries two years ago.

The bosses of the Sterling and Pretty laundries, Steinhorn & Hentmen want a stop further in their scabbing by sending their bundles to the Active to keep the machinery there going. Every working class woman must make sure that her clothes are not washed in a scab laundry.

The Laundry Workers Union will carry on the strike despite these schemes. There will be a series of open air meetings throughout the Bronx Thursday, December 24, that will start at one o'clock from Union headquarters at 260 E. 126th St. All workers are urged to help by coming to the Union headquarters.

Attention All Lit. Agents, Red Builders

The New Labor Unity magazine (January issue) is off the press. All Red Builders call today (Thursday) at the District Daily Worker office at 2 p.m. for street sales. Sections and units get magazine at the Workers Bookshop.

Jobs in New York State Fall In Nov.

Decline of 33,000 Admitted by Industrial Commissioner

NEW YORK.—Even the partial statistics of the New York state industrial commission admit now that during November 33,000 more workers were thrown into the army of the unemployed, and "for the first time since 1922, average weekly wages of those employed fell below \$25."

The unemployment is much greater and average wages much less, because of prevalence of one or two days' work a week, not counted as unemployment by the state, and because A. F. L. union workers actually work well below the official wages, though a pretense is made that they get the union scale.

The chief falling off of jobs was in textiles, leather and rubber goods. Industrial Commissioner Perkins declares the situation "so serious that people are thinking less of politics than they are of constructive remedies."

She doesn't say what people. And Naturally she doesn't admit that for the capitalist politicians, the unemployed are a pawn in the petty struggle for position, which among the working and unemployed masses, the Communist Party is gaining favor.

Make the Daily Worker subscription drive a part of all revolutionary activity.

Affair for Fourth Year of the Office Workers on Dec. 26

The fourth birthday party of the Office Worker, official organ of the Office Workers Union, will be held Saturday, December 26, 8 p.m. at the Finnish Hall, 13 West 126th St. Dancing and other features are scheduled, with admission 25 cents only.

The Office Worker as the organ of the Office Workers Union has been a factor in the campaign of the union to organize the tens of thousands of white collar workers many of whom are now unemployed. Hitherto a four page sheet the birthday party will launch an eight page bulletin for more effective work in organizing the office workers.

Silk Worker Dies of Slow Hunger

Militant in Fight On Wage Cuts

PATERSON, N. J.—Harlow Cole, 29, a silk worker, died here of starvation December 9, at 6:45 p.m., in the Barnert Memorial Hospital, after a bitter struggle against wage cuts which meant virtual starvation for himself and his family.

Cole was a militant worker, and had been on strike with the workers of the Levine silk shop. During the general silk strike Cole was active on the picket line, being arrested several times.

Cole never complained about his desperate need, but one day he came into strike headquarters noticeably broken up, and his eyes red with crying. His eight-month-old baby boy had died of pneumonia and Cole did not have enough money to procure a doctor before his death, and no money for a decent burial after its death.

Cole denied himself all but a sandwich or so a day to keep his wife and remaining two children from immediate starvation. His health broken and his strength undermined by the long siege of hunger, Cole fell sick and managed to get into the hospital Sept. 10, from which he did not return alive.

Cole's widow and two small children, utterly destitute and penniless, are in desperate straits now.

The National Textile Workers Union yesterday sent out an appeal to all workers and organizations to aid the family of the stricken worker. All funds should be sent to the union at 50 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

FRANKENSTEIN NOW SHOWING AT THE CAMCO THEATRE

"Frankenstein" is now on its fourth week on Broadway, having moved into the Cameo Theatre from the Mayfair. James Whale, director of "Journey's End," produced "Frankenstein" from Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's story. The cast is headed by Colin Clive, Mae Clark, Boris Karloff, John Boles and Frederic Kerr.

HANS LANGE TO CONDUCT PHILHARMONIC NEXT WEEK

Vladimir Golschmann concludes his week as guest conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra this Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The program consists of the Cesar Franck Symphony in D minor, the Tannhauser Symphony in D minor, the "Trinkette," the two Nocturnes of Debussy and the three dances from Falla's "Three Corners Hat."

Hans Lange, assistant conductor of the orchestra, will take over the baton for the concert of next Thursday evening, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall, and for next Sunday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The soloists will be Vladimir Horowitz, who will be heard in the Bachmannoff Third Concerto. The program: Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in A Minor, Haydn's Symphony in B Flat Major, and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Dukas.

DEMONSTRATE 8th Anniversary

of the
Daily Worker
Central Office, 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C.

Sunday, January 3rd Bronx Coliseum
2 P. M., 1932 East 177th Street

—PROGRAM—
Pageant—"Trial of the Yellow Press," International Chorus
Red Dancers—and many other features
ADMISSION 35c WITH THROW AWAY 25c

TO GREET THIRD YEAR OF NEEDLE UNION JANUARY 1

Foster, Gold and Maude White To Be Speakers at Anniversary

The third anniversary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union to be celebrated at Central Opera House on January 1st. New Year's night, will be a demonstration against Lovestonism, company unionism and for struggle for industrial unionism, for better conditions for the workers in the shops.

The history of three years of industrial unionism will be reviewed by William Z. Foster and Ben Gold. Maude White will speak in the name of the Negro workers.

A revolutionary program will be presented by the Artef in "Water-boy," the Proletarian in "The Bell" and "Tempo-Tempo"; Gropper will draw cartoons, Edith Seigel in a new Soviet dance called "Udarnik" (shock troops), the Freiheit Gesangverein and Mandolin Orchestra in revolutionary songs.

This celebration will also mark the opening of the General Executive Board plenum.

TRY SPREAD SHIRT STRIKE, PATERSON Show Need for Unity in Strike Action

PATERSON, N. J.—The Strike Committee of the Manhattan Shirt Mills at Lafayette and Sumner Sts., yesterday issued a strike call to shipping clerks, operators, cutters and packers who have not yet joined the movement against three successive wage cuts in the plant. The shop was originally struck by the ironers and starchers who received a wage cut. Telling the workers still in the shop that if the bosses succeed in cutting the wages of the ironers and starchers other workers would also get cut, the Strike Committee calls for united action.

Among the demands put forth by the Strike Committee the following are included:
To get back the last wage cut; for a pension of \$12 a week for all workers over the age of 55 who are unable to work; against wage cuts, speed-up, lay-offs and discharges.

Coney Island Bread Strike Strong; Call Mass Meeting Friday

In spite of the maneuvers of the capitalists, landlords, bosses and gagsters to break the ranks of the workers of Coney Island the bread strike is gaining strength. Open-air meetings were held all along Mermaid Ave., where the members of the strike committee exposed the fake settlement committee of the bosses that was put up on Monday night. The workers are beginning to understand these moves of the bosses and right wing union leaders and are showing more determination to fight for a real settlement.

A huge mass meeting will be held on Friday night at the Boardwalk Hotel, 22nd St. and the Boardwalk. All workers are asked to come and participate.

Levine to Speak at Needle Union Forum

At the educational open forum of the needle trades workers which will take place this afternoon, 1:30 p.m. at the office of the union, 131 West 28th St. E. Levine, managing editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on "The Role of the Revolutionary Press." This will be followed by questions and discussion from the floor. All active needle trades workers are urged to attend this open forum and bring other workers along with them.

Paterson Friends of Daily Meet

The Friends of the Daily Worker will meet Sunday, Dec. 27th, 12 noon at 60 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J. They will discuss the building of the Daily Worker Reader Clubs, lay the basis for future gatherings of this kind and help develop interest in the reading of the Daily Worker. Everyone who reads the Daily Worker and other Communist papers should attend.

TENANTS WIN IN HIGH RENT STRIKE Force Landlord to Keep Leader

A few weeks ago the tenants of No. 20 St. Marks Place were on strike for a reduction in rent, as well as for the repair of their apartments. After putting up a militant fight for two weeks, the landlord called the tenants in and came to terms.

One of the tenants who put up a militant fight, however, was threatened with eviction by the landlord. He refused to accept her rent after the settlement and insisted that she move because she was a "red." When the case was taken to court, the judge gave her 10 days to move.

All the tenants sent a protest petition to the landlord and insisted that Mrs. Schapiro remain or they would again refuse to pay rent. They promised to organize not only that house, but the whole block. Two days later Mrs. Schapiro received a notice from the city marshal to pay her rent. This means that Mrs. Schapiro is to remain a tenant of the house. It shows that by solidarity and struggle, workers can gain their demands. All tenants must organize, for only in organization is strength.

Organize house committees, then jointly organize block committees. Take up immediately problems of the needy families, unemployment, starvation, eviction, etc. Form block committees and send representatives to neighborhood unemployed councils.

Pioneers to Burlesque Bourgeois New Year's

A burlesque of the bourgeois New Year will be staged by the Young Pioneers on Friday, Jan. 1st, at 2 p.m., at Webster Hall, 11th St. and 3rd Ave. A program will be presented exposing the New Year propaganda of the bosses. The conditions of the workers' children who suffer from unemployment will be shown in the play.

The affair is under the auspices of the Young Pioneers and the International Workers Order Children's Schools. All workers should attend, and bring their children with them. Admission is 35 cents for adults, children 5 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

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Chamlee and Brodsky to Speak at Scottsboro Meeting, Jan. 10

Mass Fight to Free Boys Must Be Strengthened As Hearing of Appeal Nears

NEW YORK.—On Jan. 10 a monster mass meeting will be held at the Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., at 2 p.m., to protest and demonstrate for the release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

Among the chief speakers of this meeting will be the Southern attorney, General George W. Chamlee, Joseph Brodsky, the chief attorney for the I. L. D., will also be one of the speakers.

The I. L. D., New York District, calls upon all workers and organizations to throw their full strength into the campaign for the release of the boys.

CALL FOR FIGHT FOR FOREIGNBORN

Council Asks That Committees Be Formed

The New York Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has issued a call to all working-class organizations within the vicinity of the city, asking them to organize the fight against the terror on foreign born. The statement says:

For the past two years the federal government, led by Doak and Hoover, has intensified its terror against the foreign born. Thousands of families have been broken up by deportation. Workers who have dared to demand better working conditions or relief for the unemployed have been terrorized by immigration officials and local police. Secretary of Labor Doak has used his deportation power as a strikebreaking instrument.

Three hundred and thirty-six delegates of 21 nationalities, representing 223 organizations, pledged themselves at the New York Conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born to fight against their reign of terror.

The conference, which was held on Dec. 20, decided that in order to stop this persecution city committees for the protection of the foreign born should be organized immediately in all surrounding cities. Members of trade union and language organizations should immediately call conferences for the election of these committees.

The following cities of the New York district are urged to call conferences: Yonkers, New York; White Plains, N. Y.; Ossining, N. Y.

In New Jersey: Dover, Jersey City, Union City, Hoboken, Newark, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, Paterson, West New York, Linden, Bayonne, New Brunswick, Passaic, Plainfield. All organizations that are ready to call local conferences should communicate with the New York District Committee at 32 Union Square, Room 505.

Scottsboro boys, particularly since the appeal which has been filed by the I. L. D. will be heard before the Alabama court on Jan. 18. Only with hundreds of thousands of workers backing up the appeal with monster protests can this appeal be effective.

Not content with individual lynchings, the ruling class of the South decided to use the mass legal lynching method, in order to strike terror into the masses of the Negro workers who daily are taking up the struggle against starvation, misery and terror more militantly than ever before.

Had it not been for tremendous mass protest demonstrations and the thousands of protest telegrams sent from all parts of the world to the governor of Alabama in the early days of this case, there is no doubt that the boys would have been burned in the electric chair July 10.

The campaign must now be intensified. Telegrams must be sent to Governor B. M. Miller at Montgomery, Alabama, and the Alabama Supreme Court, demanding the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys.

Course to Start in History of Needle Trades Struggles

NEW YORK.—The educational department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union has mapped out an extensive program of educational work. One of the outstanding courses will be a class on the History and Struggles of the Needle Trades Workers. This course will consist of 14 lessons, which will include the History and Economic Background of the Needle Industry in the United States, the early efforts toward organization, the early internal struggles, the period of the organization of the I. U. of N., the joint action struggle, the strikes of 1926, and the formation of the Industrial Union. Comrade A. Radish will conduct the class. William Z. Foster, Trachtenberg, Ben Gold, Boruchovitz, Worfis, Hertz and Sazul will speak on specific topics.

This course is of the utmost importance especially to these workers who have not gone through the struggles and can gain invaluable lessons from the history of the struggles in their own trade.

Registration is open. The class will begin on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 7:30. For further information call at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St.

Roll up thousands of Daily Worker subs in the fight against wage cuts.

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BREAD REVOLT LOOMS IN IRON RIVER, MICH., SAYS OLD ORE MINER

Mine Operators Introduce Stagger System, Call It Jobless Relief

Miners Desperate, Awaken to Real Cause of Misery and Hunger

(By a Worker Correspondent)

IRON RIVER, Mich.—When the Forbes mine, operated by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, resumed operation after a shutdown of six months, it did so with the general wage cut of ten per cent, effective in the mining fields all over the country. It also resumed operation on the same Hoover stagger system of two days a week, a basis it operated on for a while before the shutdown.

Now when the mine has been in operation on this basis for one month, the captain of the mine, Captain Sleeman by name, had an article put in the local paper entitled "Prosperity Is Near."

"Forbes mine starts on a nine-day basis," Captain Sleeman wishes all miners would follow the example of the Forbes mine. This article was accompanied by a lot of the same kind of prosperity baloney.

Why did the Forbes mine and the others start operation on the stagger plan? Why did the Forbes mine give this extra day a month to the miners? The mining companies say: "We are doing this to help the workers. To give workers relief." No, the mining companies are not for the interest of the miners. The mining companies are afraid the miners are going to rebel against these miserable living conditions; that the miners would fight back. The local businessmen also were afraid that the starving miners and their families are going to take food, clothes and things which they need.

The Business Men's Association and the County Board of Commissioners promised the mining companies tax reduction exemption on ore now on the stockpile. This exemption is a great thing for the mining companies. This proposal was accepted by the Board and the Association.

This helped the local and chain store business men. It helped the steel trust, but it brought misery to the miners and their families. Some are given meagre relief. The rest live

on hope.

"Relief" Proves to be Pay Cut

The reason the Forbes mine gave the miners one day extra a month, is that before the wage cut of ten per cent the miner received \$4.65 a day. When the wage cut took effect, the miners received \$4.20 per day—a 45c reduction in wages per day. Now what did the mining company figure? They figured like this: \$5.65 for eight days makes \$45.20 per month; \$4.20 for nine days makes \$37.80 a month; making a difference of only 60c. That the miners today have to work nine days to make the same money that they made in eight days before. That the mining company gets one day more production from the miners at the same rate as when they were on an eight day production basis per month. The mining company fools the miners into believing this as relief, that they are big-hearted, all for the miners.

Bread Rebellion Looms

This winter will be a bread rebellion in Iron River and Iron County. The fake relief is giving out. Workers are awakening to the real cause and who is to blame for all this misery which the workers have to face.

Miners, do not let yourself be fooled by the steel trust, but join the National Miners Union, which fights for your every day needs and tells you how to get rid of your real enemies, the boss class.

Toledo Jobless Council Stops Eviction

(By a Worker Correspondent)
TOLEDO, Ohio.—A delegation from Branch No. 11 of the Lucas County Unemployed Council were on their way to a Central Council meeting, Dec. 18, when they saw the furniture of a worker's family sitting on the street at 1758 Summit St. They stopped and investigated.

The worker, the Council members learned, had never been given a notice from the court, yet the deputy marshal came and threw the furniture out in the street because the worker could not pay his rent.

The whole Council soon rallied and was on the job putting the furniture back in the house. The worker is still in the house and is now a member of the Unemployed Council. It is high time that all the workers rallied to this struggle against evictions. Stop this landlord terror, this moving of workers out into the street when they have no money or jobs.

Soviet Masses Rally to Complete 5-Year Plan In 4 Years By End of 1932

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Stalin, who received a rising ovation from the assembly while the presence of the presidents of the U.S.S.R., Turkmenistan, Tajik, Ukrainian and other republics emphasized the international character of the Soviet Union.

In his opening speech, Chairman Petrovsky, President of the Ukrainian Republic pointed out that Soviet industry in strategic branches such as electric, chemical and oil had already reached the level of American, and German technique while the organization of agriculture surpasses them. While the state budget for 1931 reached the big total of twenty and one half billion rubles, for the next year it has been increased to twenty seven billion, at the same time attention is being concentrated on improving the quality and decreasing the cost of production and the training of cadres of skilled workers and technicians.

Capitalist Production Drops.
Molotov, who was warmly greeted, quoted figures from bourgeois statisticians demonstrating that while Soviet industry was developing at an unequalled tempo, industry in thirty-nine capitalist countries dropped by 25 per cent since 1928, world trade had fallen to the level of pre-war. Today only one country, the Soviet Union, is able to increase its imports and industry. The socialist theory of organized capitalism has been shattered by the facts of the world crisis. The growth of Soviet industry, as shown by facts, was three billion rubles in 1929 four billion six hundred million in 1930.

While wages and the standard of living of the workers under capitalism has fallen drastically, the wages of Soviet workers this year alone increased 18 per cent.

The Five-Year Plan has already been over-fulfilled in the basic industries, such as machine, building, tractor and oil. Each year the achievements have been greater than the plan called for. The first year plan was 106 per cent achieved; the second year 107 per cent and this year 113 per cent, so that the rate of over-fulfilling is increasing.

The plan called for a capital investment of forty-seven billion rubles, and up to the present thirty-three billion has been invested and next year there will be invested twenty-one billion, so that the final total will be fifty-four billion, or seven billion above the original plan, which will be completed in four years.

Soviet Workers Forge Ahead.
Developments have proved beyond doubt that Soviet workers are able not only to build industrial giants, but are also able to run them, master technique and problems of management. During the next four years four million additional workers will be drawn into industry, making a total of twenty-one million or twenty-two per cent above the original plan.

In dealing with the shortcomings, such as insufficient increase in labor productivity, lack of personal responsibility for machinery, Molotov pointed out that energetic measures are being taken to overcome these.

Special interest was exhibited in his analysis of the international situation and its relation to the Soviet Union. The Soviet aim is to guarantee peace and develop the country. Soviet masses, Molotov declared, are busy with work bettering their life, and wish the same for workers of the rest of the world.

While relations with some countries have been progressing in the past along normal lines and are developing satisfactorily, relations with other powers have become more strained, as the imperialists are seeking a way out of the crisis at the expense of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet-Poland pact of non-aggression are still under way, Finland, Roumania and Estonia have also entered into negotiations for non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union.

Imperialist Robbers Discuss War.
Events in Manchuria exhibit the tendency to become more serious rather than less. The Chairman

Mooney Repudiates Walker's Demand to Quit Labor Fight

NEW YORK.—Tom Mooney's first public statement, a telegram to the Labor Sports Union, since Mayor James J. Walker of New York visited him, is regarded here by the International Labor Defense as a repudiation of the mayor's proposal that Mooney abstain from labor activities if he is released.

The telegram by Mooney accepts the invitation to become honorary chairman of the united front anti-Olympic committee. Mooney endorses the labor sports program of boycotting the capitalist Olympics and urges the workers to keep up their mass demonstrations and struggle.

The counter-Olympic will be held in Chicago by the Labor Sports Union with the co-operation of the International Labor Defense at the same time that the California meet will be run off. Working class athletes in every nation are being urged by the Sports Union and the Labor Defense to shun the California meet and send their amateur athletes to the Chicago contests. Soviet Union which will send no delegation to Los Angeles, will have a large corps of

contestants at Chicago. A number of former Olympic figures, notably a group of crack Finnish runners, will be among those joining the California boycott.

"The International Labor Defense, which for years has been fighting for Mooney's release, will do everything in its power to insure a powerful counter-Olympic campaign and a successful International Workers' Athletic Meet," George Maurer, secretary of the Labor Defense said today.

"A contest which assembles thousands of amateur working class athletes from every part of the world in the struggle against the Olympics and with the object of demanding release of class-war prisoners is a historic thing in the annals of present-day professionalized sport."

"We wholeheartedly endorse the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics and approve the action of the Provisional Counter-Olympic Committee in electing as honorary chairman Tom Mooney, victim of the most horrible frame-up ever planned against a worker."

"The dispatch further declares: 'Asked whether the United States planned to make any diplomatic move at this juncture, they in turn asked: 'What can be done?'

Wall St. Leads Anti-Soviet Front.
The Wall Street bandits supported from the very first the Japanese seizure and looting of Manchuria. The United States is today sanctioning and supporting the Japanese campaign of suppression and annihilation against the Manchurian masses.

Under the anti-Soviet leadership of the United States, Manchuria is being converted into a military base for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

The imperialist government of the United States is leading the attack on the Chinese masses for the destruction of the Chinese Revolution and the partition of China. The United States armed its Kuomintang militarist tools for the unsuccessful onslaught against the Central Chinese Soviet Government and the Chinese Red Army.

The United States is leading in the preparation for a new and bloodier world war, aimed at crushing the revolutionary struggles of the hungry unemployed workers and colonial masses. The workers of the United States whose lives are being gambled away by the Wall Street imperialists must resist the war moves of the imperialist vultures!

Workers! Stop the preparations for a new world slaughter! Defend the Chinese and colonial masses! Defend the Soviet Union, the Socialist Fatherland! Demand all war funds for the unemployed! Demand social insurance!

White Guards Training Secret Terrorist Police.
Further proof of the imperialist plot for armed intervention against the Soviet Union is contained in a dispatch from Paris reporting White Guard activities in organizing and training a terrorist secret police force for use against the Russian masses should the armed intervention succeed. It is the duty of the world proletariat to smash the intervention plans!

The Paris dispatch admits that the movement is being sponsored by the French imperialists. Headquarters have been established in many capitalist countries. The delegate in the United States is the former advocate-general of the Russian navy, Alexandroff.

Two hundred and fifty White Guards have been enrolled in the Paris school. The secret police is admitted to be organized on the line of the infamous Tsarist Okhrana, but is to be "more efficient," utilizing the experience of American and German police in suppressing the struggles of the masses. Instruction is given in the use of poison gas.

Notorious Tsarist Police Chief Heads School.
The notorious school, Col. Mikhail Felitchkin, who as sub-prefect of Odessa and later chief of police in Riga, earned the undying hatred of the Russian masses, is in charge of the work of training the new Tsarist police. The dispatch says: "Col. Felitchkin made no secret of his plans when questioned."

"He declared that the former Okhrana of the Czar, though it worked ardently for the preservation of the regime, depended on ancient police methods which were inadequate to cope with the revolutionary movement in 1917. For this reason, he insisted, it is of the utmost importance to prepare the framework for a thoroughly up-to-date police organization, which will be ready to enter Russia and begin functioning as soon as the existing regime is overthrown."

This account was forced to admit his counter-revolutionary work in Soviet Russia itself, where the

United States leadership of the anti-Soviet front and to avoid throwing Japan into the arms of British imperialism. A Washington dispatch to the New York Times quotes U. S. government officials as stating "that Japan is prepared to brook no interference from internal or external sources in proceeding to dominate all Manchuria, south and west of Peking."

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I. L. D. Denounces Murder of Ross; Calls for Mass Fight to Free Scottsboro Boys

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

pledge ourselves to avenge this worker's life by greater organizational efforts in fighting against the boss system of robbery and violence which you represent. For the murder of this worker we hold you responsible."

The I. L. D. issued the following call to the workers and their organizations to join the mass fight to free the Scottsboro boys:

"Scottsboro"—A Call to Action
In the prison at Kilby, Ala., eight innocent Negro working class boys—Willie Robinson, Andy Wright, Haywood Patterson, Olen Montgomery, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems, Ocie Powell and Eugene Williams—are being held for the electric chair, for death by legal lynching. Another boy Roy Wright, though not even convicted is held in the Birmingham jail. For eight months they have endured the torture of awaiting death on framed charges.

During all the time the lynch terror has raged high all around them. The murder of Camp Hill share-croppers, the lynch attack upon the ex-valet Willie Peterson, the massacre of white and Negro miners in Harlan Kentucky, the fiendish hangings and roasting of Matthew Williams, the hanging to a telegraph pole of two Negro boys—Tom Jackson and George Banks—in West Virginia, the lynch attack upon Orphan Jones and George Davis, the recent roasting in the electric chair of young Barney Lee Ross on a frame-up charge by the Texas government, and the lynching of unreported scores all over the South, are parts of the definite plan expressed in the savage outburst in Scottsboro.

"Scottsboro" is a basic attack of the capitalist landlords and bankers upon the working class. It is a direct attack upon the developing unity of the Negro and white workers engaged in struggle against unemployment, wage-cut, starvation, misery, and war preparations. It is inseparably connected with the campaign of the deportation of the foreign-born workers and the imprisonment of the native-born, under Criminal Syndicalist laws, etc. It is the epitome of the Southern landowners' government attacks upon the National liberation struggles of the Negro masses in the Black Belt of the South. "Scottsboro" is a challenge to the American and world working-class.

January 18, will be a day of mass and legal struggles. On January 18, the Southern land-robbers will make another desperate attempt, through the Alabama Supreme Court, to carry through this mass lynching. They will be supported by the entire capitalist class of the country and their agents of the "Socialist" party, which exists for the sole purpose of misleading the workers, the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the "running dogs" of American imperialism and betrayers of the Negro masses, the Church, which preaches the love of God, while assisting the rich in robbing the poor, and the capitalist press—all the hosts of robbery and hell will be lined up on the side of the Southern bosses.

Against this array of plunder, mass terror and treachery, the International Labor Defense supported by millions of workers and poor farmers, black and white, nationally and internationally, will lead in defending the Scottsboro boys against the lynchers, in defending the Negro masses, and the entire working class.

Together with its legal preparations for the gigantic struggles ahead, the workers and peasants would defend the revolution against such activities. He says:

"An alternative solution would be to train our future police force severely in Soviet Russia itself, but that plan presents too many difficulties and dangers."

U. S. Fleet To Go To Pacific By Spring.
The California capitalist press reports that the new dirigible "Akron" is to be detailed to the Pacific Coast with Long Beach, Calif., as its base. In the same reports it is admitted that the whole of the United States Navy will be assembled off the coast of California by February 1st, and will then proceed, together with over 300 fighting air craft to a joint army and navy "war game" in the Hawaiian Islands. Over 130 surface ships will be in this armada. This move gives sinister significance to the statements of Washington officials indicating a spring drive by the Japanese against inner Mongolia. This drive would be directed against Soviet Outer Mongolia and the Chinese Revolution in order to complete the preparations for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

Workers of the American Federation of Labor! Take up the struggle in your unions. Contribute to the fund.

Unemployed Workers! On to the streets! Into the houses! Distribute Scottsboro leaflets! Collect funds! Build Scottsboro-Harlan-Mooney Defense Committees!

FIGHT AGAINST LYNCHINGS! NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS AND POOR FARMERS, UNITED! FIGHT AGAINST THE NATIONAL OPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE! FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS!

R.R. WORKERS HIT WAGE SLASH SELL OUT OF LEADERS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—A railroad worker here, exposing the role of the union misleaders in helping the rail bosses put over wage cuts, writes to the Daily Worker as follows: "Great Mind" Willard, president of the B. & O. sure pulled a dirty trick on the labor misleaders when he explained that the thirty day ultimatum was issued at the "suggestion of some of the labor leaders." And that he had "every confidence" that negotiations for railroad wage cuts would be settled peacefully.

Will, he ought to know. He has been "in close touch with the situation" at the time. But if he had kept quiet like "Silent Cal" they might have been able to keep up the delusion that the union misleaders were opposing the move. Beasts hell how dumb some of our great minds are.

Railroad workers are disgusted with the way these negotiations have been conducted, and are all ready to sign up with the National Railroad Workers Industrial League. J. P. Morgan and Company can stage a triumphant march down Broadway after this is all over, using for waste-paper, the union cards which the workers have torn up. But workers throwing their cards from high buildings should be very careful not to get any bricks mixed in with them.

Railroad workers, cutting your wages won't solve the capitalist economic problems, as has been amply demonstrated in England and Germany. Other wage cuts are sure to follow. Organize the Railroad Workers Industrial League for the fight which we have got to win to avoid starvation.

New England Workers' Organizations Open Bazaar in Roxbury

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Tonight the four-day bazaar in which the Communist Party and many other workers' organizations are participating opened at the New International Hall, 42 Wenonah Street, Roxbury. Fifteen booths of valuable merchandise will be sold at half price. The New England Working Women's Council is running a restaurant at the bazaar with good food at proletarian prices. There will be a program each night. Nat Kaplan speaks tonight and Bidenkapp on Thursday.

THE WESTERN WORKER Comes Out January 1st

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Plan Huge Protest Against Ill. Syndicalist Law, Deportation

CHICAGO, Ill.—The International Labor Defense is mobilizing the masses for a monster protest meeting against the Illinois Criminal Syndicalist law to be held on Wednesday, December 30th, 8 p. m. at the Coliseum, 15th and Wabash.

This will be the starting of the campaign for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law in Illinois and the rallying of the workers behind the defense of the seven indicted leaders of the workers. The coal barons and the courts in southern Illinois are charging the defendants with injuring the business of the Orient Coal Company, also with having tried to hurt the prestige of the United Mine Workers of America.

In reality it is nothing more than an attempt to terrorize the miners in anticipation of the wage cut scheduled for April 1st, 1932. It is an attack on the standards of living of all Illinois workers and is a denial of the right to organize and strike.

Bill Gebert, one of the defendants and the district organizer of the Communist Party, will speak. There will also be Neils Kjar, a militant fighter who is now being held for deportation and who was convicted under the criminal syndicalist law in 1919 as one of the defendants in the Communist Labor Party case. J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense and a leader well known in Chicago, will be the speaker for the International Labor Defense.

The meeting will called for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law will also demand the unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys and the other class war fighters in the penitentiaries of the United States. Protests will be lodged with the Federal Department of Labor against the deportation of the foreign born fighters of the workers.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers to come to the Coliseum to demonstrate on Dec. 30.

AMERICAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM U. S. S. R.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

vance of the living level of the Soviet workers. The delegations, which were sponsored by the Friends of the Soviet Union and the Workers International Relief and were elected at mass meetings of unions and workers' organizations, not only witnessed the significant demonstration on Red Square on Nov. 7 but toured extensively throughout the Soviet Union inspecting the factories, visiting homes and schools and talking to the workers.

Martin Kamp, a Pennsylvania steel worker, summed up what he saw in a few words: "The most wonderful country I ever saw. It is a workers' country, being built up for the workers." "I would like to go right back," said Dewy Dobinson, a Pennsylvania miner, "but the National Miners Union needs every militant miner to help fight starvation in America." Roy Hudson, a seaman and chairman of the F. S. U. delegation, told of conversations he had with workers in Leningrad, Moscow and all over the Soviet Union.

Urges U. S. Workers to Organize.
"The first question they generally asked us," said Hudson, "was about unemployment in the United States. When we told them of the mass hunger and misery and that there were 12 million out of work in America, they pointed to the fact that there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union and urged us to advise the American workers to follow their example. Organize into the red unions and the Communist Party and build a Soviet America with their advice to us."

All Soviet Workers Insured.
When asked if the workers in the U. S. S. R. were protected by social insurance, Hudson told of a worker he visited in one of the modern apartments in Baku. The worker had been sick for some time, but was receiving full wages and the best medical attention. Members of the delegation told of talking to aged workers who were receiving from the government old age insurance. "Every worker in the Soviet Union is protected by social insurance," declared Hudson.

"The only ones who are jobless and do not seem to want to work in the whole U. S. S. R.," said a member of the delegation, "are a few of the priests and clergy who stand in front of churches unmolested begging Kopeks."

On Red Square.
The whole delegation declared that they were astounded at the size, enthusiasm and strength of the demonstration on Red Square in Moscow on Nov. 7. In answer to Comrade Voroshilov's appeal for the speeding up of the Five Year Plan and defense of the workers' fatherland, the workers and Red soldiers pledged enthusiastically to carry out the plan in record time and to defend the Soviet Union against all imperialist invaders.

"Our delegates saw for the first time the solution of the national minority problem. In Tashkent we saw the Uzbeks who under the Czar were one of the most oppressed races, unable to read or write, possessing no property and getting no medical attention. Today these people are governing their country."

To Tour Country.
The delegates will tour the country speaking in workers' mass organizations and the A. F. of L. unions in answer to the vicious lies of Will. Doak and Company, calling on the workers to organize against starvation and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

A report of the F. S. U. delegates will be heard in Philadelphia, Dec. 26, at 8 p. m. at Girard Manor; New York, Dec. 27, at the New Star Casino, at 2 p. m. The W. I. R. delegates will report at a mass meeting at the New Star Casino in New York, Dec. 28, at 8 p. m.

Gropper Drawings Now On Exhibition

The John Reed Club is exhibiting the paintings and drawings of William Gropper at the club headquarters, 63 West 15th Street, until Jan. 1, 1932, between 2:30 and 9 p. m. daily.

Many new and unpublished drawings and cartoons are included in the exhibition. Gropper is the staff artist of the Morning Freiheit and a contributing editor of the New Masses and other publications.

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FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Foreign Workers Delegations Interview Comrade Grinko

(Continued from yesterday's issue)

Second Question: How is the distribution of financial means among the various undertakings and factories carried out?

Answer: This is carried out on the basis of planned economy. We have the Five-Year Plan, a plan of socialist construction extending over a period of five years. This plan is confirmed by our highest organs of legislation and has the force of a law. But the actual carrying out of the various concrete parts of this plan is not possible on the basis of this general programme alone. Within the Five-Year Plan we set up an economic plan for each year, the so-called control figures. In setting up this annual plan we take into account the means which we have at our disposal in the year in question, and upon this decide what tasks contained in the Five-Year Plan are to be carried out in this year; what factories, railways, collective farms, tractor stations, universities, etc., are to be built or established, what wages are to be paid etc. In this way we set up concrete tasks for a year for each district. And in relation to these tasks we distribute the financial means. With such a huge area as our state comprises, with a population of over 160 million, it is fairly hard to determine everything exactly even for a year. Therefore we set up so-called quarterly plans for three months. For the working out of these plans we have the State Planning Commission (Gosplan).

This institution is in contact with all the People's Commissariats. It works out the plans; the government confirms them and when necessary revises them in the process of their carrying out. Such revisions are possible because we always keep certain reserves in hand. This whole work of running the national economy according to plan is a difficult science and a great revolutionary art. Sometimes, owing to insufficient experience, we do not work quite exactly, but still we make progress. With us there are sharp disputes between the representatives of the sectors of national economy; each wants to receive more and considers his sphere the most important; a strong pressure is exerted on us from all sides. We withstand this pressure. Our task is to find the correct line. Those who do not understand this organism will also not understand how two-thirds of the national income can be correctly distributed. In doing this we make mistakes. We have sometimes drawn up plans which are beyond our capacity. At one time we had a visit from the American economist Stuart Chase. On his return to America he published a book in which he wrote: "16 wise heads (with

this he meant the collegium of our Gosplan) gather in an institution and discuss what factories are to be built in five years; how national income is to be divided. This would make even Henry Ford turn giddy". What this bourgeois American economist cannot grasp will be grasped by every simple worker when he becomes familiar with the nature of socialist planning and its methods, of which I have spoken.

Third Question: What is the taxation policy of the Soviet government?

Answer: We have no system of indirect taxes on single articles, as for instance, matches, salt, sugar, etc. With us there is a general turnover tax. It is collected from the producer of the commodity; its amount is in reverse ratio to the importance of the commodity for the needs of the requirements of the broad masses. Further, there is a tax on the income of the workers, employees and peasants. Those people living in the towns whose income does not exceed 100 rubles a month and those people living in the provinces whose income does not exceed 70 rubles a month are exempted from this tax. Higher incomes are taxed progressively, I myself, as People's Commissar, have the highest salary a member of the Party is allowed to receive, namely, 300 rubles a month; and on this I pay 6 rubles a month income tax. Thirdly there exists with us the business tax, payable by the private undertakings still existing in our country. This tax depends upon the turnover of the undertaking. The small artisans and shopkeepers pay a flat rate and are thus protected against any over assessment of their income. In the villages an agricultural turnover tax is imposed. The poor peasants, who comprise about a third of the village population are entirely exempted from this tax, whilst for the other peasants the amount of the tax depends upon the size of their income. With regard to the kulaks, I say quite openly that our taxation policy is a means which we deliberately employ against them in order to liquidate them as a class. In this respect our point of view is perfectly plain and clear.

I have already said that this year we are expending 31,000 million rubles on further economic development. Of this sum 13,000 million will be derived from our socialist State undertakings and 12,000 million will be obtained from taxation; the rest will be obtained by inland loans and similar means. Our aim is step by step to abolish all taxes and to replace them by the yield of the economic undertakings. I should like to point out again in this connection that our State budget for the year 1931 has no deficit.

(To be concluded)

Substituting Personal Guidance for Circular Leadership

By REBECCA GRECH.

THE Thirteenth Plenum of our Party raised sharply the question of struggle against bureaucratic, formal and mechanical methods of work in our tasks of building the Party and winning the masses for the revolutionary struggle. In the Pittsburgh district, this has meant a fundamental development in organizational practices—namely, the extension of systematic personal guidance and leadership to the sections and units, on the basis of the concrete problems facing the Party in the different localities.

The Pittsburgh district is composed very largely of new members, workers who joined the Party within the last six months. The units are scattered over a broad area. Not more than 20 per cent of the units have organizers trained in Party work over a period of several years. The section committees consist almost entirely of new recruits. Particularly under such conditions, to deal with the functionaries primarily by mail, to instruct them in methods of conducting Party campaigns by lengthy circulars alone, means to condemn the Party to inactivity, and to drive out of our ranks these new proletarian forces from basic industry.

The workers who have newly come into our Party want to understand, want to learn how to carry on revolutionary activity, how to throw the units into mass work, how to build the revolutionary units and carry on the struggle for unemployment relief and insurance. Reports from section organizers show that where inactivity in new units exists it is due for the most part to a lack of understanding of how to work. When given concrete, simple directives, they readily respond. Such directives, however, to be effective, must be given wherever possible through personal contact.

Various ways of establishing systematic personal guidance have been adopted in the Pittsburgh district. Conferences of all section organizers in Western and Central Pennsylvania and East Ohio are held in Pittsburgh twice a month, more often when special problems arise, to discuss the political policies of the Party and our immediate tasks. Leading district functionaries are sent to section committee meetings to help concretize these tasks on the basis of the situation in the section.

Especially important is the establishment of a system of regular section conferences attended by section committee members, unit organizers and other active workers in the area. These functionaries' conferences provide a means of personal contact with the unit leadership which is essential in building up lower cadres. Especially in the Pittsburgh district, where the units are scattered in 50 or 60 different mining camps and steel towns, such conferences help to break down tendencies towards isolation and act as a unifying force for the entire movement.

The Party members feel thereby that the district center is close to them, directly concerned with their problems. They have an opportunity to discuss the campaigns with leading district functionaries whose knowledge and experience can thus be directly transmitted. Such questions and misapprehensions as may exist in their minds are the more easily answered. When, for example, leading comrades in the Johnstown section began to develop the opportunist sectarian conception that we can build the revolutionary unions only through holding small group meetings in semi-legal fashion and must abandon open mass activity because workers are sub-

ject to terror, the way the combat this lay not through advice by mail, but through conferences with the comrades, the sending of district representatives to section committee meetings and functionaries' gatherings, where the role of the Party and the revolutionary unions in the struggle against wage-cuts and unemployment could be clarified through concrete discussion.

The whole problem of the relationship of the Party and the revolutionary unions in this district, the question of the decisive role of the Party in building the National Miners' Union and the Metal Workers' Industrial League, must be dealt with personal ideological and organizational campaign in the sections. While it is necessary to have a written plan of campaign circulated among the functionaries in the district, this alone, however, as experience has shown, cannot suffice but must be accompanied by the personal guidance and patient explanation of leading representatives from the district bureau. The section functionaries' conferences just held following the National Hunger March to Washington have been utilized to draw the political lessons from the Hunger March and prepare the Party membership for the next steps in the fight for unemployment relief and insurance. A continuation of these conferences, so that they may be held regularly once a month, will undoubtedly prove one of the most effective methods of consolidating the Party, raising the political level of the membership and involving them actively in all mass campaigns.

Personal guidance is given not only the section and unit functionaries, but directly to the units themselves. The Pittsburgh district is basically a district of mine and steel units. These must receive individual personal attention, so that they may be taught how to conduct the day to day work in the factory, how to raise economic demands and initiate struggles for them, how to get out factory papers and win the confidence of the workers. For this reason, the district bureau is insisting that members of the section committees shall be responsible for the functioning of the units in the section, attending unit meetings to bring in person the directives of the section committee.

Furthermore, leading comrades of the district are sent to cover meetings of the basic mine and steel units. In the present drive to build new steel, experienced district comrades have been assigned for special concentration on selected units. Already results are being definitely obtained, with the prospect of setting up several new steel and mine nuclei within the next few weeks, thus demonstrating the necessity and value of such action. Wherever this personal guidance is given, the response of the members is enthusiastic. Clearly, this is what they seek, what they need. This our district must give them.

It is not only the membership that benefits from such methods, but the district functionaries themselves. To go into the field, to mingle with the Party members, among the masses in the mines and mills, is vitally necessary for all leading Party members. This prevents their isolation from the masses. It enables them to grasp at first hand the situation in the mines and the mills, and to react more quickly to the needs of the miners and steel workers. It helps them to prepare programs of activity based on the concrete requirements of the different sections of the district. It is one of the best means of overcoming bureaucratic tendencies, mechanical and

BALANCING THE SCALES



The United States Is Drawn Into the World Financial Crisis

By MAX WEISS.

PART 3.
CONCLUDED

Thus far the inflationary movement has been described from the point of view of its effect upon the financial structure of capitalism. The all important question of how inflation will effect the working class remains to be answered. In this connection, two things must be noted above all else.

1. Inflation means wage cuts on an unparalleled scale and reduced real wages.
2. Inflation means a mighty increase in the cost of living.

Although inflation in its fully developed form results in an increase in commodity prices all along the line by itself it does not accomplish the increase in profits looked forward to by the capitalist class. For side by side with the increase in commodity prices goes the steady depreciation of currency. Thus although nominal profits increase, the actual value of such profits remains the same and in the event that inflation runs ahead of the increase in commodity prices, the profits actually decline. In order to offset this, the capitalist class has already set about reducing "production costs." In less mystifying language, the capitalist class slashes wages right and left to prevent any rise in commodity prices from being nullified by a rise in wages, or even by a continuation of present wage scales.

The intensified wage cutting drive came into the open with the 10 per cent wage cut instituted by the steel trust. The capitalists, of course, have been cutting wages ever since the beginning of the crisis. But the wage cuts had been accompanied by a campaign of demagoguery as to the necessity of maintaining the "existing level of wages." Now this mask is dropped. The "necessity" for wage cuts is openly admitted. In addition the growth of inflation makes it necessary for the capitalist class to be in a position as soon as possible, to avail themselves of the inflated commodity prices. We, therefore, find such expressions in favor of concealed wage cuts as that contained in the "Financial Chronicle" of Dec. 5th. Speaking of wage cuts for all railroad workers, it says:

"It is time to stop dallying and to take the bull vigorously by the horns. There has been altogether too much parleying and dickered. Ignore the union leaders. Let each railroad system announce that 30 days hence lower wage scales will be in effect, and let each railroad act in its individual capacity. . . . The reduction, too, will have to be commensurate with the need. We do not think a 10 per cent decrease will suffice for the purpose."

This statement of policy on the part of Wall Street's leading organ is clear and requires little comment on the wage cutting drive that is going on. They will cut wages with the assistance of the reactionary labor leaders who are among the chief instruments for cutting wages, where possible without it where necessary—"nor will a 10 per cent decrease suffice for the purpose."

The leaders in this wage cutting drive are the great steel, coal, cotton, railroad trusts. It is by no means, however, confined to these trusts nor restricted to any section of the country or of industry. The wave of wage cuts that followed immediately after the outbreak of the crisis occurred simultaneously with a lowering of commodity prices although, by no means in the same degree. There was a continually widening scissors between the wages of the working class and the costs of various necessities of life.

The wage cutting drive which is now under way, however, takes place under fundamentally different conditions. It takes place under con-

ditions of an anticipated increase in commodity prices. The scissors which have been steadily widening will now open their full length. The working class will be subjected to a mighty attack on both wages and working conditions. The lowering of "production costs" by wage cuts will not be the only means by which the capitalist class will attempt to squeeze the full benefit from inflated commodity prices. There will be a terrific campaign of speed-up in keeping with the lowered actual value of the profits following from inflation.

The rise of commodity prices means for the working-class an unheard of increase in the cost of living. It means the return in more virulent form than ever before the notorious "H. C. L."—the high cost of living. The decline in commodity prices which followed out of the crisis took place mainly in wholesale commodity prices. The working-class did not benefit to any extent from the cataclysmic fall in commodity prices. Similarly, the rise in inflated commodity prices will take place in the wholesale market. Since retail prices always increase in proportion to wholesale prices, the inflated commodity prices will cut more deeply than ever into the living standards of the masses.

This must not be interpreted as being the beginning of an inflation boom. Under present conditions a rise in prices can occur only in the sphere of consumption articles. This rise in prices will not stimulate productive investments inasmuch as the world stock of commodities is even slightly higher now than it was at the beginning of the crisis. Before any escape from crisis to depression can ensue, the world stock of commodities must be cut down tremendously. Thus inflation will cause a rise in prices without causing a revival of production. Only continued and deeper unemployment is in sight to aggravate for the working masses the suffering and misery following from inflation.

Nor is this all. Inflation means further burdens upon the working-class in the form of every possible variety of taxation. Secretary of Treasury Mellon's tax measure proposals to Congress is a good indication of the new burdens that the working-class will be forced to shoulder as the government tries to overcome its budgetary deficit.

Says Secretary Mellon:
"In view of the marked contraction in corporation and individual incomes, in recent years the principal source of taxation, it seems essential that as under the Revenue Act of 1924, substantial revenues be provided by miscellaneous taxes."

These "miscellaneous taxes" are none other than the taxes which cut into the income of the working-class in the form of stamp taxes, increased postal rates, amusement taxes on all admissions above ten cents, a whole series of "nuisance taxes," taxes on tobacco and cigarettes, etc. Mellon's statement indicates clearly the policy of the capitalist class of placing the burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the working-class. Those increased taxes which corporations will have to pay, will also be in turn passed on to the working-class in various indirect ways, all of which will have the ultimate result of heightening the cost of living.

All these developments place mighty tasks before the revolutionary working-class. The increased attack upon the working and living standards of the masses opens up even more than before the perspective of sharper class battles. The working-class which is now at a starvation level will not quietly accept the edict of further lowering of living standards. The objective conditions for the organization and leading into struggle of the famished millions grow increasingly favorable as the necessity for offering that leadership also increases. The Communist Party, the Young Communist League and the revolutionary trade unions are confronted with the task, more than ever before, of giving organized leadership to the mighty class battles that will inevitably mark the resistance of the working-class to the imposition of ever greater burdens of the crisis upon the already starving millions.

Functionaries' Class of the Detroit League of Struggle for Negro Rights

By RENELDA GUMBS

FOR a long time the work of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights here in Detroit had been entirely dead. Efforts made for its revival were very difficult. Upon analyzing the reason, the discovery was that the workers who were members of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights had almost no idea of the full aims and policies of the L.S.N.R. They had no theoretical understanding whatever of the Negro question, so as to be able to answer the arguments of the enemies of the L.S.N.R. and in general were ignorant how to carry on the L.S.N.R. work.

In order to remedy this a functionaries class for the functionaries of the various L.S.N.R. groups was formed. The classes, which are being held every Thursday night in the L.S.N.R. District Headquarters, between the hours of 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. started on November 19, 1931, and was the first effort of Detroit to develop the functionaries of the L.S.N.R.

All of the L.S.N.R. groups except Pontiac are represented in these classes which consist of 20 students, 4 women and 16 men, 5 white and 15 Negro and only one-third of them Party members, but all are the most active elements in the L.S.N.R. groups of the Michigan District.

The following are the schedule of subjects that are being taken up within the scheduled six weeks of the class:

Class 1.—Policies and organizational structure of the L.S.N.R.
Class 2.—How the L.S.N.R. membership meetings are to be conducted, the duties of the various functionaries, duties of a chairman, conducting of mass meetings, making of motions, minutes, etc.

Class 3.—Fundamentals of the Negro Question. (Beginning with the colonization of the U.S. with white slavery, the introduction of Negro slavery up to the present status of the Negro workers in the United States.)

Class 4.—The Negro Question as a National Question and Self-Determination.

Class 5.—The role of the L.S.N.R. in the present day struggles of the Negro and white workers; the history of the Liberator and its role as chief organ of the L.S.N.R.

Class 6.—The Negro and Imperialism and the relation of the Negro Liberation movement to the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat.

Also the struggle against the Negro bourgeoisie, reformists is taken up at great length in this class.

There are many shortcomings in this class, such as lack of sufficient reading material, not enough white workers attending, the classes being taught so far only by Comrade Gumbs, the District L.S.N.R. Organizer, etc. (This latter shortcoming is being remedied by other leading comrades of the District taking the future classes). But on the whole they can be said to be a grand success, as they are proving very interesting to the students and very beneficial.

Due to the shortness of the classes and the intensity of the subjects being taken up, the method used is through short lectures and questions and answer periods. Reading material which is for the most part out of the reach of the students is mimeographed and given them for further reference.

Because of the distance of Pontiac from Detroit, the functionaries of the Pontiac group have not been able to attend the classes, but material and instructions will be sent to them to enable them to hold classes there as well.

The ultimate aim of these classes is not alone to train the functionaries how to carry on and lead the activities of the L. S. N. R. groups but also that these functionaries can organize and lead the study groups or classes for the rank and file members of their groups so that each and every member of the L. S. N. R. may become developed, theoretically and practically, and actively be the organizers of the masses of Negro and white workers in the struggle for the rights of the oppressed Negro toilers and the freedom of the entire working-class.

With the ever rising tide of persecutions of the Negro masses of the United States, the increase of boss lynchings in the south, the growing intensity of discrimination and Jim-crowism of Negroes, it is vitally necessary that we increase our development of workers to take their places as leaders in the struggle for Negro rights and

Red Sparks
By JONES

The Tail Waggers Are For War

One of the dog-gondest things we have met up with recently is the fancy way the imperialists are mobilizing all hands and the cook for war on the Soviet Union. The latest being one contained in a British magazine, "The Tail Waggoner," a journal about dogs.

The first and leading article in the issue for May, 1931, which a comrade has just sent us, is a unique variation on the "Soviet dumping" canard. The editor is writing and gets all steamed up over a supposed "order of the Supreme Economic Council in Russia" which has, according to the article, "demanded the slaughter of 950,000 dogs."

And for what? Why—"In order that the markets of Western Europe may be flooded with cheap gloves. . . . In order that Russia may knock the bottom out of all the markets of Europe, and cause widespread unemployment in other countries," etc.

About this, the "Tail Waggoner" editor rises in forensic wrath. "Let it be clearly understood," he says, "that the Tail Waggoner Magazine is in no wise concerned with politics." And from then on he proceeds to say:

"It can hardly be gainsaid that today the Russian people have many of the qualities of a slave state, in that they have been robbed of most of their independence of thought and action and must obey the dictates of their rulers."

That, my boy, sounds kind of humorous after what has been done to the wages and the fate of the workers and jobless of Britain. But you will notice that the editor has shifted from dogs to people, so it's his own fault if we take him up on this.

In another place he spouts: "Our feelings would have been the same and we should have adopted the same attitude. If the offending proposal had come from one of the British dominions or colonies."

But such an "offending proposal" could, of course, not originate under the Union Jack. Why should the Viceroy of India, for example, order dogs to be killed when there are so many Indians to be slaughtered? Indeed it is better, for the purposes of war propaganda against the Soviet Union, that every one of the 300,000,000 natives of the Indian peninsula be murdered—and the "Tail Waggoner" say nothing about it—than that the hair of one Russian dog be touched!

Meanwhile, we haven't noticed any "flood of cheap gloves"—and we guess that you can put the "Tail Waggoner" down as another of those damned liars who wag their tails like Matthew Woll, every time a banker throws them a bone.

Bull Fights and Things

In some of "our" illustrated Sunday papers we noticed recently the picture of a bull fight in Mexico, where the forehead was being scored to death, and the caption written by the Yankee editor said something about the "barbaric" nature of bull fighting.

No doubt the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Bulls has a special session over that picture. But right here in "civilized" America we have had 42 football players killed so far this season. Also we have had the fact revealed that "collegiate" sports are put on by hired players—and in general an expose of capitalist sports.

All of which reminds us that for sports that are on the square, and come from the wholehearted desire of the masses to play and wage contests in skill, you have to go to the Labor Sports Union. We think that the L.S.U. is doing a fine thing in developing the Metropolitan Soccer League games that are played every Sunday in New York at the Dyckman Oval, and soccer football is free from the useless fatalities of the Rugby game played by capitalist outfits.

The L.S.U. is also following a good line by helping the class struggle, the proceeds of next Sunday's games at Dyckman Oval going to the "Young Worker," just as previous games have gone to the Hunger March.

The Young Communist League, we hope, is beginning to tumble to the importance of workers' sports. One Y.C.L. unit out West recently wrote that it was organizing a L.S.U. branch, as the comrades "believed it necessary" to "get in touch with non-members of the Y.C.L."

This is, indeed, a happy thought. One might ask why they haven't made the discovery before. But many units haven't got that far yet, and generally the Y.C.L. is even more sectarian than the Party—and that's saying a lot.

To us, it appears that when workers who are in the Party and League get so wound up in themselves that they seem to talk to so-called "backward" workers, they not only restrict the movement, but they show that they themselves lack that theoretical development which would give them assurance in their own supposed convictions. And they have to cobble with other members exclusively as a sort of support for their own inner weakness which is due to lack of THEORETICAL STUDY.

The mere holding of a Party or League card qualifies nobody as a Communist. And "practical work" without theoretical development is a dull and fruitless thing, done—if at all—only by heroic and usually repulsive "discipline." If members say they cannot talk with non-Party workers, make friends with them and gain their sympathy and support for some phase of the Communist movement, there's something wrong with such members—and not with the non-Party workers.

freedom. As Lenin said, "without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary practice."

The Detroit League of Struggle for Negro Rights is endeavoring to make the above slogan a reality in all ways. However there is one setback and that is finances. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights is in a bad financial condition and it is imperative that every worker rally to its aid by contributing all funds possible. Workers, help carry on and intensify the work of the L. S. N. R. by sending funds no matter how small to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, 142 St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich. Negro and white workers join the League of Struggle for Negro Rights!

Long live the solidarity of the white and Negro Death to lynchings! Smash Jim-crowism and